NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Berlin dispatch states that Nobeling, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor and then shot himself, is in a fair way to recover.

The German Parliament has been dissolved. The Government hopes, in the new elections, to secure a Parliament favorable to making vigorous war on the Communists,

Ex-King George of Hanover is dead. The European congress for the settlement of the Eastern question assembled at Berlin, the capital of the German empire, and held its first formal sitting on Thursday, June 13. Prince Bismarck was chosen to preside over the body.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Russians refuse to permit the 20,000 refugees encamped around Varna and Shumla to return to their homes unless those fortresses are surrendered. The Porte still declines to give

A London dispatch says the full text of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia, signed on the 30th of May, is published, and confirms the correctness of the synopsis given in the dispatches of that date. agreement reserved to Russia and England the right to raise and discuss in the congress all questions not included in its stipulations.

The great strike of cotton operatives in England is about over, the workmen having acceded to the demands of the mill-owners for a wage reduction of 10 per cent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

Andrew True, of Haverhill, Mass., while in a drunken fit, fatally stabbed his wife and then killed himself.

William Cullen Bryant, poet and journalist, and for many years editor of the New York Evening Post, died on the 12th of June. n the 84th year of his age. Mr. Bryant began writing verses at the early age of 10 years, and in 1811, when only 18 years of age, composed his great poem, "Thanatopsis,"

Scribner, Armstrong & Co, is the firm name of the celebrated New York publishing house no longer. Mr. Armstrong has with drawn, and "Charles Scribner's Sous" is the new name of the house.

Philadelphia has another Charley Ross case. Little Nellie Glazier, the 4-year-old daughter of William H. Glazier, of North Seventh street, is missing. It was at first supposed that the child was drowned, but there is a growing belief that she was kidnapped.

The extensive pork-packing establishment of Charles H. North & Co., near Boston, has been destroyed by fire. Loss about **\$750,000.**

West.

Chicago elevators contain 700,233 bushels of wheat, 1,556,751 bushels of corn, 151,258 bushels of oats, 51,259 bushels of rye and 287,345 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,746,846 bushels, against 5,337,418 nshels at this period last year.

Mrs. Nancy Clem, Indiana's noted criminal and money-broker, has been arrested on a charge of grand larceny.

A serious Indian outbreak is threat-

ened in Oregon. The Chicago Communists had a big gathering in Chicago on Sunday, the 17th inst. They marched in procession, some 4,000 strong, to a grove in the suburbs, and indulged in speech-making, eating and drinking. Everything passed off quietly.

Advices from the West report that Gen. Howard, at the head of a well-organized force, had commenced a forward movement against the hostile Indians in Idaho. The latter number about 700, including Bannocks, Nez Perces, Shoshones and Piutes.

South.

Gen. B. L. Bonneville, the oldes officer on the retired list of the United States army, died at Fort Smith, Ark., a few days ago. He was 85 years old. Washington Irving made his name famous many years ago.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says that Gen. Mackenzie, at the head of 500 United States cavalry and a battery of artillery, had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in pursuit of raiders who had been stealing stock from ranches on the American side. The troops had fifteen days' rations, and exciting times were expected.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Republican Convention was held at Cincinnati on the 12th inst. Milton Barnes, for Secretary of State, and Judge White, for the Supreme Bench, were nominated by acclamation, without a dissenting voice. For the Board of Public Works two ballots were taken, the choice falling upon George Paul, of Akron. A resolution was reported by the Committee on Resolutions indorsing the policy of President Hayes. Gen. Beatty, the leader of the anti-Hayes element in Ohio, offered a substitute condemnatory of the Hayes policy, and followed it with a speech bitterly denouncing the administration's Southern, civil service and financial policy. The substitute was rejected by a large majority,

and the platform as a whole adopted. The Republicans of Michigan held their State Convention at Detroit on the 13th of June. There were 642 delegates present, representing every county in the State. Ex-Senater Zachariah Chandler presided. The platform denounces Communism and deprecates the reopening of the Presidential dispute as fraught with danger to the country. It makes no allusion whatever to the administra-

called on Secretary Evarts for all the correspondence in his department relating to the nission sent to Louisiana last year for the purpose of settling the disturbance between the Nicholls and Packard Governments. Secretary of State consulting with after President, he is instructed to say that, while he (the Pregident) thought it quite compatible with the public interest that the desired corredence should be submitted to Congress, he did not believe the committee, under the resoution from which its authority is derived, had any business whatever with the Louisiana Commission or the papers connected with it. Consequently the papers will be sent to the House

of Representatives, but not to the committee. The President has caused it to be known that his views upon the subject of the assessment of Government officials for political purposes correspond with those recently made public by Schurz. The President maintains that no assessments can be made or collected, that all contributions for political purposes will be entirely voluntary, and that the tenure of no official will be in any degree weakened from a failure to pay an assessment.

WASHINGTON.

In the United States Court of Claims there has been rendered against the Union Pacific railroad a judgment for \$1,367,716 in the 5 per cent. suit, subject, however, to a deduction of \$593,627, an amount admitted by the United States to be due, being half of the compensation for carrying the mails, troops, nunitions of war, etc., leaving \$774,089 due

The President nominated Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, William S. Groesbeck. of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut, United States Commissioners at the International Monetary Conference; William Hayden Edwards, of the District of Columbia. Consul General at St. Petersburg; Alexander V. Perrin, of Kansas, United States Consul at Padong ; E. Jefferds, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

A table has been prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which shows the receipts from internal-revenue taxes for the present year will be \$10,000,000 less than they were estimated at.

The President nominated E. S. Hammond, of Tennessee, United States District Judge of the Western District of Tennessee: John S. McClary, Receiver of Public Moneys at Norfolk; S. S. Lawson, of Illinois, Indian Agent at the Mission Agency, California; Asa D. Baker, of New York, at Red Cloud Agency, Minnesota; Henry J. King, of Minnesota, at Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota; William H. H. Wasson, of Illinois, at Flandreau Agency, Dakota.

Orders have been issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau for the enlistment of a posse, to be employed in hunting down a number of crooked whisky-makers somewhere in the wilds of Alabama.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

A serious labor strike was inaugurated in Quebec, Canada, last week, and nearly all the factories and work-shops in the city were closed in consequence

Grain in sight in the States and Cana Wheat, 6,976,000 bushels; corn, 10,898, 000 bushels; oats, 2,847,000 bushels; rye, 526,000 bushess; barley, 1,209,000 bushels.

The labor strike at Quebec, Canada, cessitating the calling out of the military. The mob was nred upon, and one man killed and a number seriously wounded. The affair created the wildest excitement and alarm in the city.

Jesse Grant, son of the President, has returned from Europe. He says his father will probably return in the spring.

Hon, E. F. Noyes, Minister to Paris, has come home for the purpose of testifying before the Potter committee.

A dispatch from San Antonio says that extraordinary excitement prevails at Piedras Negras, in Mexico, on account of the presence of Gen. Mackenzie on Mexican soil. The Mexicans are volunteering and organizing to fight him."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, June 11 .- SENATE .- A number of bills were passed, among them the River and Harber Appropriation bill; the Senate bill to reimbor Appropriation bill; the Senate bill to reim-burse Kansas for expenses incurred in repelling in-vasions and suppressing Isdian hostilities; the Sen-ate bill to provide for the sale of portions of Fort Leavenworth military reservation in Kansas; the Senate bill to provide additional regulation for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands —it provides for the publication of notices of inten-tion to enter agricultural lands under the law named.

House.-The House devoted nearly the entire day, in committee of the whole, to the considera-

ion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. WEDNESDAY, June 12 .- SENATE .- Mr. Saunders introduced a bill proposing to grant the right of way and forty sections of land per mile to aid the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Omaha, through Dakota and Wyoming, to the National Yellowstone parks, to connect with the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana, east of the 118th meridian... The select committee to inquire into the alleged trauds in Louisiana, under the resolution of Mr. Matthews, was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate... The Senate bill authorizing Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to prosecute suits against the United States, on account of sales of public lands in each State; the Senate bill in relation to the Venezuela Mixed Commission, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill were passed... Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of Poter Cooper, praying for the repeal of the Specie-Recumption act, and remonstrating sgainst the proposed adjournment of Congress until some legislative measures for financial relief have been passed. Referred... The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law was postponed till next December. lers introduced a bill proposing to grant the right of

House,—The House devoted the day to the Sun dry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Kelley offered an amendment providing that no money herein apamendment providing that no money herein ap-propriated shall be used for engraving, issuing, silling, or otherwise disposing of bonds or other securities of the United States for the purpose of bringing about or providing for the resumption of specie payment. Rejected—ayes, 80: nars, 105. Amendments for the reissue of \$10, 000,000 of treasury notes now held for the redemp-tion of fractional currency, and for advertisement of the sale of bonds, were ruled out of order.

TRUESDAY, June 13 .- SENATE. - The bills fixing the salaries of the Surveyors of Customs at tion or its policy. Gov. Croswell and Lieut.
Gov. Sessions were nominated for re-election by acclamation; William Jenny was nominated for Secretary of State, Gen. B. D. Pritchard for Treasurer, W. I. Latimer for Auditor General, James W. Neasmith for Commissioner of the State Land Office, Otto Kirchner for Attorney General, H. H. Tarbell for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and George F. Edwards for member of the State Board of Education. Ex-Senator Chandler was made Chairman of the State Central Committee by seclamation.

Baltimore and Portland, Me., at \$4,500 per annum, each, and the Surveyor at New York \$3,500, were passed. The House bill area to restore certain lands in low to settlement under the Homesteal law, and for other purposes, passed. It applies to all vacant, unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn for the state... Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and the Surveyor at New York \$3,500, were passed. ... The House bill area to restore certain lands in low at the Surveyor at New York \$3,500, were passed. ... The House bill area to restore certain lands in low at the Surveyor at New York \$3,500, were passed. It applies to all vacant, unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn for the Missessippi and Missesuri railway in that State... Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resum Baltimore and Portland, Me., at \$4,500 per annum,

after Oct. 1, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for

House.-The House was engaged all day, and in he evening until midnight, on the Sundry Civil

Appropriation bill. PRIDAY, June 14.—SENATE.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex, Mr. Hoar submitted a minority report... The bill to create a sinking fund to pay the indebtedness due the Government by the Kanssa Pacific ratirosd was passed... Mr. McDonald dy request) introduced a bill to provide an additional fund for the repayment to the United States of moneys advanced in aid of the Union Pacific Railroad Company... The House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, both feet, or sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from \$50 to \$75 a month, was passed... Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the memorial of William McGarrahan, praying the passage of a law to authorize the perfecting of the patent claimed to have been issued to him by the United States for certain lands in California with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioner be denied, and that the memorial be indefinitely postponed. So ordered.

House,—Mr. Burchard (Republican), of Illinois, introduced a resolution declaring that any attempt the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the

ntroduced a resolution declaring that any attemp to interfere with the title of President Hayes to interfere with the title of President Hayes
"would be revolutionary and disapproved by the
House," and moved to suspend the rules and adopt
it. Agreed to—yeas, 215; nays, 21. Subsequently
the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution to
the same effect, though worded somewhat differently. This was also adopted by a vote of 234 to 14
—the following being the negative vote: Blackburn, Blass, Boone, Cooke, Cox of New York, Hamilton, Henry, Kimmell, Mayham, Pridemore,
Robertson of Louisiana, Smith of Georgia, Springer,
Warner...The House passed a large number of
private bills.

SATURDAY, June 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Morgan

SATURDAY, June 15 .- SENATE, -- Mr. Morgan submitted a joint resolution proposing an amend-ment to the constitution allowing the President of

House,-The House did nothing beyond discus the bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws and listen to conference reports on appropriation bills. Some of the Republicans fillbustered to prevent the passage of the Internal Revenue bill, the proposed reduction of the tobacce tax constituting the objec-tionable feature... Both houses agreed to postpone the final adjournment to Tuesday, June 18.

MONDAY, June 17 .- SENATE, -After a brief discussion, but without amendment, the House bill to organize the Life-Saving Service was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a number of new stations on the sea and lake coasts, and provides for the appointment of a General Superintendent by the President, and of a District Superintendent for the Gulf coast by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc... A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the industrial condition of the country; the extent, nature, and causes of the depression of business and the enforced idleness of labor, and what remedies, if any, can be provided by national legislation, and report by bill or otherwise... The Senate had a long debate on the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$5,000 to defray the expenses of the commission sent by the President to New Origans to arbitrate between Nicholis and Packard. The amendment was tabled by a vote of 32 to 22.

House,—A resolution was adopted authorizing a discussion, but without amendment, the House House.-A resolution was adopted authorizing

select committee to inquire into the depressed condition of labor throughout the country and recommend remedies therefor... The bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws was passed after a long debate. Its principal provision is to reduce the totacce tax to 16 cents per pound... Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Elections, reported the Robertsen, of Louisians, and Fam, of Louisiana (the sitting members in the contexted election cases), are entitled to their seats, and that in the Alabama contested-election case of Haraison and Shelley additional testimony may be taken. The reports were all agreed to. Mr. Harris also reported a resolution to pay the ten contestants and contested selection case of Haraison and Shelley additional testimony may be taken. The reports were all agreed to, Mr. Harris also reported a resolution to pay the ten contestants and contestes \$1,000 cach, and two others \$500 each in part for their expenses of the contest. Agreed to... The contested-election case from South Carolina—Richardson vs. Rainey—was postponed till next session... The House, after a long and animated debate, lasting till midnight, defeated the bill appropriating \$5,500,000 to pay the seven attending the defeat of this measure was one of the most violent in the history of the session. It was the intention of the managers of the bill to prevent debate. Mr. Butler discovered this, and became very demonstrative in his efforts to defy the authority of the House, He asked unanimous consent to speak, which was refused, violent objection being made from all parts of the hall. Mr. Butler insisted upon speaking, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. The shouts from the Republican side were deafening, and quite drowned Mr. Butler's voice. Turning around and facing the Republican side of the House, he defied them to stop him, and shook his head in a beligerent way. The Bergeant-at-Arms was finally sent to Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice, requesting the Senate to instruct Hon. Stanley Ma elect committee to inquire into the depressed conance of interest in it.

Strange Case of Hydrophobia. About six years ago Henry B. Banks, of Easton, killed his dog, supposing him to be mad. At the time there was no reason to suppose the dog had bitten any member of the family. Last Satur-day the daughter of Mr. Banks, aged 13, was seized with hydrophobic symptoms, and the disease rapidly developed until Sunday evening, when her sufferings were awful to witness. Nothing could be done to alleviate her tortures. At last accounts she was still alive, As the little girl has never been exposed to a rabid dog, except the one killed six years ago, it is supposed by her friends that the disease must have developed from some slight bite or scratch received then, so slight in fact that it was never noticed by any one, or complained of by the little girl herself.—Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard

Life at Deadwood.

Deadwood, the chief city of the Black Hills, is an interesting place to live in. The Rev. L. P. Norcross, a Congrega-tional minister, took occasion recently to condemn from his pulpit the lawlessness so prevalent there, and to urge an earnest prosecution of crime. He also appealed to the community through the press to see that the laws should be enforced, and that, in order to secure their enforcement, jurymen should be chosen willing to convict on legal proof of guilt. This aroused the ire of the Sheriff, who is responsible for the selection of jurymen, and that functionary seized Mr. Norcross and was hurrying the outspoken preacher to jail, when some citizens remonstrated, and the prisoner was released. The Black Hills hardly seem prepared just yet for organ-ization into a separate Territory.

THE country has \$450,000,000 invested in 10,000,000 mileh cows, whose annual product is worth \$275,142,585, when the last cotton crop was worth only \$200,-000,000,

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

William Cullen Bryant was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794. His father, Peter Bryant, was a distinguished local physician, who had also traveled considerably, and de roted much time to the culture of his mind. He took unusual interest in the intellectual and moral development of his children, and was rewarded in the case of all of them, and particularly in that of William, with early evidence of their proficiency. The poet, in his beau-tiful "Hymn to Death," alludes feeling-ly to him in the lines beginning:

For he is in the grave, who taught my youth The art of verse, and in the bud of life Offered me to the muses;

which was no poetic exaggeration, but a literal truth. There are few instances of precocity more remarkable than that of Bryant. He communicated lines to the county gazette before he was 10 years of age, and in his 14th year his friends caused to be printed two consid-erable poems, "The Embargo," a polit-ical satire, and "The Spanish Revolu-These passed to a second edition tion." the next year (1809), and in the preface to that edition it was found necessary to certify the production of them by a person so young, in order to remove the skepticism of the public. In his 19th year he wrote "Thanatopsis," which still holds its place in general estimation as one of the most impressive poems in the language. He had in 1813 entered Williams College, where he was soon distinguished for his attainments in language and in polite literature. At the end of two years he took an honorable dismission, and engaged in the study of the law. Admitted to the bar in 1815, ne commenced practice in Plainfield, and afterward removed to Great Barrington. He speedily rose to a high rank in the local and State courts; but his tastes inclined him rather to letters than to law. In 1817 his poem "Thanatopsis" was published in the North American Review, and introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Richard H. Dana, who was one of the club which then con ducted the Review. He contributed, also, several prose articles to that peri-odical. In 1821, he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard College a didactic poem on "The Ages," and in that year several of his poems were collected in a volume at Cambridge, and obtained for him immediate recognition as a writer of high merit. He removed to New York in 1825, and was engaged as an editor of the New York Review, soon after merged in the United States Review, to which he contributed several criticisms and poems, In 1826 he connected himself with the Evening Post newspaper, under the editorial control of William Coleman. At that time it was inclined to Federalism, and Mr. Bryant sought to give it more and more a Republican character. When he acquired an exclusive control of its columns, a few years later, he rendered it decidedly "Democratic," taking ground in favor of freedom of trade and against all partial or class legislation. From 1827 to 1830 Mr. Bryant was associated with Robert C. Sands and Gulian C. Verplanck in the editorship of the Talisman, a highly successful annual, and he contributed about the same time the tales of "Medfield" and "The Skeleton's Cave" to a book entitled "Tales of the Glauber Sps." In 1832 edition of was published in New York, and, a copy of it reaching Washington Irving in England, he caused an edition to be printed there, with a laudatory preface.

was most generously reviewed by John Wilson in Blackwood's Magazine, and from that time Mr. Bryant's reputation in Europe has stood as high as it does in his own country. Having associated William Leggett with himself in the management of the Evening Post, he sailed with his family to Europe in the spring of 1834, and traveled through France, Italy, and Germany, enlarging his knowledge of the languages and literatures of the leading nations. His poems bear witness to his familiarity with the Spanish, Italian, German, and French languages, which he had con-tinued to cultivate. After returning to his native country, and resuming his professional labors for some years, he went again to Europe in 1845. In 1849 he made a third visit, and extended his journey to Egypt and Syria. The letters written to his journal during these wanderings were published in a book called "Letters of a Traveler," soon after his last return. But in the intervals of these foreign journeys he had by no means neglected his own country, and the same volume contains evidence of his sojourn in nearly all parts of the United States, from Maine to Florida, and of a trip also to the island of Cuba. About 1845 he purchased "an old-time mansion," embowered in vines and flowers, near the village of Ros-lyn, on Long island, where he has since resided. In 1857 and 1858 he made another journey to Europe, writing letters to the Evening Post, which were col-lected under the title of "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." A new and complete edition of his poems was published in 1855, and in 1863 a small

volume of new poems appeared under the title of "Thirty Poems." In 1864, on the completion of his 70th year, his birthday was celebrated by a festival at the Century Club, nearly all the prominent men of the country being present, or sending complimentary letters, which, with the proceedings, were subsequently published in a volume. He was for several years engaged on a translation of Romer into English blank verse. The "Iliad" appeared in 1870, and the "Odyssey" in 1871, and both were almost universally commended as the best English versions of the great epics. Mr. Bryant has been frequently called upon to pay public tributes to the memory of eminent Americans. On the death of the artist, Thomas Cole, in 1848, he prosounced a funeral oration; in 1862 he delivered a discourse on the

THE recent growth of Paris is in remarkable contrast with former years. In the reign of Henry II., during the

sixteenth century, it contained about 12,000 houses. About 200 years later, in 1750, the number had only increase to 23,000. In 1817 there were but 26, 751; in 1834, 29,000. In 1878, after a lapse of only forty-four years, there are 75,274.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee The report which Mr. Hartridge submitted to the lower house of Congress, in behalf of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the President's title is unassailable—and which was adopted by a vote of 234 to 14—is as follows:

14—is as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred House kill No. —, and the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, directing judicial proceedings to give effect to the electoral vote of that State in the last election of President and Vice President of the United States, report back said bill and resolutions, with a recommendation that the bill do not pass. Your committee are of the opinion that Congress has no power under the constitution to confer upon the Supreme Court of the United States the original jurisdiction sought for it by this bill. The only clause of the constitution which could be plausibly invoked to enable Congress to provide the legal machinery for the litigation proposed is that which gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in "cases" or "controversies" between a State and the citizens of another State. The committee are of opinion that this expression a State and the citizens of another State. The committee are of opinion that this expression "cases" and "controversies" was not intended, by the the framers of the constitution, to embrace an original proceeding by a State in the Supreme Court of the United States to oust any incumbent from a political office filled by the declaration and decision of the two houses of Congress, clothed with the constitutional power to count the electoral voics, and decided as a final tribunal upon the election of President and Vice President.

The Forty-fourth Congress selected a com-

The Forty-fourth Congress selected a commission to count the votes for President and Vice President, reserving to itself the right to ratify or reject such count in the way pre-scribed in the act creating such commission. By the joint action of the two houses it ratified By the joint action of the two houses it ratified the count made by the commission, and thus made it the expression of its own judgment. All the departments of the Federal Govern-ment, all the State governments in their rela-tions to Federal authority, foreign nations, the people of the United States, all the material interests and industries of the country material interests and industries of the country have acquiesced in, and acted in accordance with, the pronounced finding of the Congress In the opinion of this committee the present Congress has no power to undo the work of its predecessor in counting the electoral vote, or to confer upon any judicial tribunal the right

to confer upon any judicial tribuoal the right to pass upon, and perhaps set aside, the action of that predecessor in reference to a purely political question, the decision of which is con-fided by the constitution in Congress.

But, apart from these fundamental objec-tions to the bill under consideration, there are features and provisions in it which are entirely impracticable. Your committee can find no warrant of authority to summon the Chief Jus-tices of the Supreme Courts of the several warrant of authority to summon the Chief Jus-tices of the Supreme Courts of the several States to sit at Washington as a jury to try any case, however grave and weighty may be its nature. The right to summon must carry with it the power to enforce obedience to the man-date, and the committee can see no means by which the judicial officers of a State can be compelled to assume the functions of jurors in the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are other objections to the practical working of the bill under consideration, to which we do not think it necessary to refer.

It may be true that the State of Maryland has been, in the late election for President and Vice President, deprived of her just and full right in declaring who were legally chosen, by leason of frauds perpetrated by Returning Boards in some of the States. It may also be true that these fraudulent acts were countenanced or encouraged or participated in by some who now enjoy high offices as the fruit of such frauds. It is due to the present generation of the people of this country and their posterity, and to the principles on which our Government is founded, that all evidence tending to establish the fact of graph frauducture. ing to establish the fact of such fraudulent practices should be calmly, carefully and vigor- never saw or heard of him again, much ously examined. But your committee are of opinion that the consequence of such examina-tion, if it discloses guilt upon the part of any in high official position, should not be an effort to set aside the judgment of a former Congress to set aside the judgment of a former Congress as to the election of a President and Vice President, but should be confined to the pun-ishment by legal and constitutional means of the offenders, and to the preservation and per-petuation of the evidences of their guilt, so that the American people may be protected from a recurrence of the crime.

Three Republican members of the

committee, Mr. Frye, Mr. Conger, and Mr. Lapham, add the following:

We agree to the foregoing report, so far as it states reasons for the resolution adopted by the committee, but dissent from the concluding portion, as not pertinent to the inquiry be-fore us, and as giving an implied sanction to the propriety of the pending investigation, ordered by the majority of the House of Rep-resentatives, to which we were and are opposed.

Vanderbilt's Roads.

The following railroads on this continent are now controlled by William H. Vanderbilt and those associated with

A.	iles.
New York Central and Hudson river :	
New York to Buffalo and branches	.000
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern :	,
Buffalo to Chicago and branches 1	,117
Canada Southern :	
Buffalo to Detroit and Toledo, and branches.	450
Michigan Southern:	
Detroit to Chicago and branches	801
Rochester and State line :	10000
Rochester to Salamanca	108
Atlantic and Great Western :	
Salamanca to Dayton and Cincinnati, and	
branches	869
Name and Address of the Party o	41449

luding to the railroad interests controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt, says : "It is also reported he is aiming to obtain the Wabash railroad. Without he would have 4,039 miles to the 4,696 of the Pennsylvania system; with it 4,727—thus placing the Vanderbilt system at the head of the railway systems of the world."

Och Hone, Widow McCollester. Mrs. McCollester, of Iowa, will not go into the divorce business any more, should she remarry. She and McColles-ter lived unhappily. He sued for di-vorce. Divorce suit dragged its slow vorce. Divorce suit dragged its slow length in the Iowa courts. Pending suit, they made love to each other. Made up. Lived together. Forgot the suit. He died. She claimed property. Found that proceedings had been stopped. Suit had gone on of itself, like the Dutchman's famous bork leg, in the old song. Mrs. immortalized in the old song. Mrs. McCollester, not being the legal widow of McCollester, deceased, not only mourns the loss of McCollester himself,

in 1862 he delivered a discourse on the life and writings of James Fenimore Cooper, and in 1860 he paid a similar tribute to his friend, Washington Irving; he made an address on the life and achievements of S. F. B. Morse, on the occasion of the dedication of his statue in Central Park, New York, in 1871, and addresses on Shakspeare and Scott on similar occasions in 1872.

James E. Blooger was the defendant in a Boston divorce suit. His wife accured him of habitual drunkenness. He was his own counsel, and he denied that he had ever been drunk; but he was so unmistakably drunk in court that the Judge said: "You have given apport of your wife's the Judge said: "You have given clear proof in support of your wife's allegation."

STORY OF A TOAD. The Queer Pet of a Williamsport Girl.

He was the largest toad I ever saw, and I named bim Bob. This is the way I happened to get such a queer pet: Our man was at work in the garden and accidentally cut the toad with his hoe. He was about to kill him to put him out of misery, as it was a very deep, bad cut in the fleshy part of his hind leg, when my father, who stood by, picked the poor thing up, and, calling to me, put it carefully into my apron, and told me to take it into the house and attend to its leg. I knew just what to do, for my good mother berts. good mother kept a box of rags where we children could always find them, and a bottle of blood-root steeped in brandy, which is very good for cuts and bruises. I named my funny pet Bob the first thing, so I could talk to him and try to make him know I was anxious to cure him. I pressed the edges of the cut carefully together, after first washing it in warm water, and bound it up snugly in soft linen rags, as I had so often seen mother do for our numerous wounds; then I wet it well with blood-root, and, although I know it smarted very much, Bob held quite still and kept looking at me with his bright eyes, as much as to say "thank you." I was never afraid to handle teads, as most little girls and boys are, for father had taught me how useful they are to destroy insects in the garden, and when I went out walking I brought home all I could see (in my apron) and put them among the melon and cucumber-vines. I was shown how to hendle them so as not to hurt them, and I knew they could not hurt me; so I held poor Bob very carefully in my lap while I built him a little house under a bush, where he would not be disturbed. I first made him a soft bed of nice, cool grass, and laid him on it; and then I got some flies and other insects to feed him, and watched and attended to him every day. I changed the rag on his leg oc-casionally, and kept it wet all the time with blood-root. He kept very quiet, and I saw the cut was healing nicely. After I had had him about three weeks I went one day as usual, when lo! the door of Bob's house lay flat on the grass and there was no toad there! I hunted about for him a long time in vain, until, finally, I spied something white moving along on the ground, and, running to it, found Bob trying to hop, with the rag partly off his leg dragging behind him. I took it off then, as the cut was pretty well healed, although there was a very bad scar that would always remain, so we could never mistake any other big toad for him. He copped with a funny little limp that always made us all laugh. He was very tame, and never went far away from the house. When I was sitting by the kitch-en, door I would call "Bob," and he would come and sit just as close to me as he could get. I never handled him much as it hurts them; but I used to think he understood all I said to him. He would go into the kitchen on hot afternoons and catch flies. When cold weether came he disappeared mysteriously, and we never could find out where Bob spent his winters. Early in the spring he came out of his hiding-place as brisk as ever. I left him and all my other pets with many tears five years afterward, and went away to school. While I was gone my parents moved to another place, and, as it was in cold weather, they could not take to my sorrow, for I was very fond of him, and I think he loved me in his poor, dumb way. Dieting in Tents.

Dr. Dio Lewis has organized a camping party of fifty ladies and gentlemen in California. They live in tents, and, under Dio Lewis' careful supervision and advice, eat nothing but bran bread, white wheat, biscuits, waffles, short-cake, beef, veal, mutton, canned salmon, poultry, soup, beans, vegetables, pies, cakes, salt pork, cold boiled ham, raw turnips, tea, coffee, chocolate, milk, beer, sour wines, sweet wines, whisky, pop, lemonade, fruits, fried liver and onions, hash and cold tripe. Several eminent physicians of San Francisco, who have been consulted, give it as their opinion that quite a number, if not, inleed, a majority, of the party, will come back alive.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

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